FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's T'entre-Micane.
Broadway Opera is cane. Mms Augot's Daughter.
Broadway Opera is cane. Mms Augot's Daughter.
Bitts Avenue 'heatre-Pisaws d'Pensace. Grand Opers House. To New Magdales. Blave 19's houses. The Touries. Koster & Bl. In Sandon-Oil vert New York Shuting Stink. Madien av., 88th and 88th sti Albio's Garden - The Galley Slave. New York Age el- Paristan Circus. Matines. Purk Thentre—Fairfax. Standard Then re—Our Candillate. Standard I have been proposed and 20th at.
Theatre Compane—Hall got Quarte Christmas.
Tony Parter a Time tree—Vallet, Mettee.
Union Square Theatre—The False Friend.

The Kelly Men at Albany-Black Night Before the Democracy.

Wallack's Theatre-She Stoops to Conque

The conference of the anti-Tilden men at Albany was important rather from the character, strength, and influence of the gentlemen in attendance than from their number. There were enough of them to render it apparently very doubtful whether Mr. TILDEN, if nominated, could carry this State. The leaders in this movement are the same who led the bolt last November which defeated the reflection of one of the strongest men in the State as the Democratic candidate for Governor. We have seen no evidence that they would not have as strong a following again as they had before. We are not expressing an opinion as to the wisdom or folly of the course they are purauing. They are freemen, and have the same right as others to determine for themselves what they will do about the approaching Presidential election. If they conscientiously believe that the election of Mr. TILDEN would be the greatest calamity that could befall the country, they have the same right to their opinion that others who differ with them have to a different opinion. They are highly intelligent men. While Mr. KELLY can fight like a buildog, he has some knowledge of Latin, Mr. Moak is a pretty good criminal lawyer. Mr. Callicor is a ripe scholar, an accomplished journalist, and by common consent was the best Speaker that over presided over the Assembly. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is the ablest and most distinguished codifier in the world. And other members of the conference are men of reputation. Such a gathering, under such circumstances, is not to be despised. We know what these men have done once. From that we can judge what they may do again. Nothing is to be gained by underestimating their strength. And what was the upshot of their proceedings?

It amounted to a notice that if Mr. TILDEN is nominated for President he shall not be permitted to carry the State of New York, and will, consequently, be defeated. They do not, it is true, say this in so many words; but we think that, taken in connection with the previous history of the men, their proceedings are equivalent to such a notice, At all events they have left no room for any one to assert positively that this is not what they mean.

It is not improbable that this movement may accomplish all it is directly aimed at. namely, the defeat of Mr. Tilden's renomination, and the nomination of some other candidate in his stead.

So far so good-if it is good, and we do not say it is not. But when we come to the next stage of the consequences, let us see what may happen. We have heard a great deal of eulogy bestowed upon Mr. TILDEN; but we never heard his most enthusiastic admirer compare him to the little lamb that MARY had, or to any other little lamb. We never learned that the most acute observer of this sagnetous statesman had discovered, or imagined himself to have discovered, angel's wings budding under his mortal arms. We do not understand that he is sitting around nights, thinly clad, like a Second Adventist, waiting to go up. On the contrary, we have been credibly informed that good and great as he is, the old ADAM still lurks throughout his nature, in evry fibre of his system. If KELLY, FIELD, and their friends can defeat him, so, on the other hand, can he defeat any candidate they shall exait over him. He is even very much stronger than they, for while they poiled votes enough to defeat the TILDEN candidate for Governor, they were still targely in the minority. We suspect that if a KELLY candidate for President is nominated over Mr. TILDEN, a kick from Mr. TILDEN will be felt by the Democratic party like the shock of a galvanic battery. Of course this is mere conjecture. But an experience no longer brief has thught us that it is safe to count on human nature every time. And certainly it would not lie in the mouth of Mr. KELLY and Mr. French to condemn such a course on the part of Mr. TILLEN as unfair; for it would be merely the adoption by him of their own standard of political morality.

On the whole, the present prospect for the Democratic party in the State of New York is not encouraging. It is a good deal like driving a pair of black horses in a night sodark that you cannot see your hand before you. If TILDEN is nominated KELLY will defeat him. If KELLY exalts another candidate over him, while Mr. Tilden may never protest, even in a whisper, yet if such candidate shall not, by some mysterious influence or sleight of hand, suddenly find the ground underneath him open and swallow him up, then all we have to say is that Samuel J TILDEN, for a man with so many "bar'ls" of money, is a singularly saintly character.

Meanwhile GRANT marches stractly on toward the third term, and all the patriotle voters of the State-by whatsoever party names they may hitherto have been called and known-should unite, under the name and the principles of George Washington. to thwart and defeat his unholy and ravenous ambition.

The Hop. ABRAM S. HEWITT, in a recent conversation with a reporter of the Herald garding the present prosperity of the iron

trade of the country. pression, it is well known, the iron industry direction some nine years ago, by was almost completely paralyzed. It was permitting a substitution of certain the first great industry to suffer, and the advanced mathematical subjects for porinactivity of business affected it the most | tiens of the prescribed classical seriously. Hundreds of furnaces either went | thors, and for writing Latin and Greek out of blast altogether or struggled on at prose. In 1876-7 the faculty very much ex-

gauge of business prosperity.

The putting of a furnace out of blast and the closing of work in an iron mine are serious matters, involving damage to the plant and the dispersion of the skilled workmen, whose services it may not be easy to again get. Therefore, though within six months the demand for iron has become so enorm ous many of the old furnaces have not even yet lighted their fires, and those which are actually in operation could find a ready market for a vastly greater supply than that they turn out, and at prices beyond

those we have known at any time since 1873. The consequence is that the importation of iron, which previous to last year had been reduced to almost nothing, has suddealy increased to a heavy amount, and will form a large fraction of our total receipts from abroad the present year. As Mr. HEWITT says, we are importing now "all we can get, but that is not much." The revival of business here at once reacts to the benefit of one of the prime industries of England, and helps to cure the commercial depression over which Englishmen were so glosmy last year.

Whereas our railroads have been for eight years getting along with the least quantity of iron and steel with which they could keep their roads and rolling stock in a barely decent condition, they are now forced by increasing tesiness and long wear and tear to repair ravages and lay new tracks; and, as Mr. HEWITT remarks, "they are building

railroads in every direction in the West." An idea of the rapid growth in the demand for iron is turnished by comparing the prices for pig as they now are with those of a year ago. At the same time we must remember that the production of iron has incroased largely over any previous year, and the consumption of pig iron is 500,000 tons more than when the mania for railroad building was at its height.

On the 1st of January, 1879, the price of Ane rican pig iron was quoted at from \$15 to \$18 a ton. In July, 1879, it was from \$17.50 to \$2). At the end of December it was in active demand at from \$33 to \$35 a ton. During this month sales of the best foundry pighave been made at \$40, and the furnaces have so many orders ahead that they are not unxious to make contracts at even present prices. The addition to the number of furnaces in operation, which is going on constantly, will help to ease the market and reduce the importations of iren; but the demand is so enormous that our own production will not be sufficient to satisfy it.

We may therefore expect to see the volume and value of our importations largely increasing this year. Not only the have been accustomed to get from abroad, will be imported in heavier quantities than we have known for half a dozen years back.

Progress at Harvard College.

The changes lately introduced in the scope and methods of training at our oldest seat of learning are matters of public import, for they are likely to exert a direct and potent stimulus upon intermediate and preparatory schools throughout the country. We find the purpose and extent of these innovations set forth in the last annual report of the President of Harvard College. It has always been a source of weakness

and of shortcoming in the Scotch universities, that much of the work which ought to be done at school has been imposed on college professors. Until recently the Harvard system was open to the same objection, but a strenuous effort has been made to relieve the staff of instructors from the task of elementary tuition, and with the year 1880 this object may be said to have been very nearly attained. The sole means of compassing this purpose was, of course, to raise the standard of examinations for admission; and under the regulations now in force a signal improvement has been effected in the range of acquirement demanded of candidates for matriculation. It will still be possible, during the current year, for young men to obtain admission to Harvard College work, that is to say, by qualifying themselves in a certain number of prescribed text books. But a new and much more exacting system has already been established as an alternative, and will soon be peremptorily enjoured. As early as 1876-77 an examination in Latin and Greek at sight was made a feature of the new method of admission. But as the innovation requires a much higher degree of proficiency on the part of an applicant, and a much wider and stricter training on the part of preparatory schools, it is allowed to remain optional as regards Latin until 1881, and as to Greek until 1883. The new tests, however, are so manifestly superior to the old practice of inspecting a student's acquaintance with three or four well-thumbed volumes, that they have already commended themselves to the great majority of teachers in those intermediate establishments which feed the university Out of 284 candidates for admission to the treshman class at Harvard in 1819, no less than 170 chose to be examined in Latin at sight, and about 150 in Greek; while at the so-called prelimiexamination in the same year, THEFT out of 245 can ir lates, 215 offered themselves . under the new method, and of these only eight were unwilling to be examined in Greek at sight. It requires some candor as well as competence on the part of graduates to recognize the significance of such a change. We do not he situte to affirm that not one-quarter of a class which was graduated at Harvard fifteen or twenty years ago could, on receiving their degrees, read at sight a Latin or Greek nuther with whom they were previously unacquainted. In a word, a B. A. degree actually meant less as regards the veritable mastery of the Roman and Helienic tongues, than is now signified by a mere certificate of admission to the freshman class at Harvard College under the new criterion.

The privilege of narrowing the field of study, of concentrating, in other words, a student's energies upon the specific line of work germane to his aptitudes, or his con-The Rapid Recovery of a Great Industry. templates vocation, has for some time been conceded to undergraduates at Harvard. But it is now extended to candidates for made some very interesting remarks re- admission, thus compeding ancillary schools to sensibly enlarge the circuit as well as to Improve the quality of their preliminary in-During the period of our commercial destagrantion. A beginning was made in this a ruinous loss, but few besides these most | tended the raune of option by adopting a elizibly situated with respect to supply of evolution under which every condidate is re-

equivalent, at present, to the maxima in Latin, Greek, and mathematics respectively. Moreover, the statistics of examination since the date last named show that preparatory schools are as yet weak in their mathematical as well as in their scientific teaching. It is clear that they needed just such a stimulus to development in these directions as is supplied by the new scheme of optional requirements for admission to the university.

The freshmar year at Harvard College is still devoted, for the most part, to prescribed studies, that is to say, one-fourth part of the whole course is allotted to work which might, and will ultimately, be done at school. During this initial twelvementh, the college turnishes instruction adapted to the wants of students who enter upon the minimum requisition in each of the four departments, as well as instruction adjusted to the capacity of those who offer the maximum. Already, however, candidates are allowed at the admission examination to present themselves in the Latin, the Greek, and the mathematics outlined for the freshman year, and, if successful, to pursue from the outset, elective courses in place of the studies thus anticipated. As regards such students, the college abdicates from the start the duties of a pedagogue, and confines itself to the proper functions of a university. In view of the progress stendily achieved during the past ten years, we cannot doubt that the last vestige of the old system of prescribed studies will in time be swept away. When the minimum requirements for admission to the freshman class, as regards the classics, mathematics, and physical science, shall be equal in scope and quality to the acquirements, requisite mere degree at Oxford and Cambridge, it will be well to brush aside the last surviving remnant of the old pedagogle methods. Nor will any one familiar with the extremely modest attainments expected of pass men at the English universities consider that day far distant.

Harvard College, indeed, has no call to emulate the dual functions of those institutions which in their honor course, no doubt, undertake to manufacture scholars, but in their pass curriculum simply attempt to infuse a faint tinge of the humanities into English gentlemen. It is not Oxford, considered as a university, but rather Baliel College at Oxford, with which the principles of training now enforced at Harvard suggest comparison. No men are allowed to live at Baliel who do not propose to follow the honor course of the university; and it may be roundly affirmed that those who sustain the special examination imposed as metals, but also all other articles which we a prerequisite to residence at that college are qualified at that moment to take a pass degree of Bachelor of Arts. For those who are satisfied with humble grades of academic proficiency, there is a score of colleges at Oxford where entrance is not trammelled by such rigorous conditions. So, too, in the United States, there will always be a multitude of institutions whose admission examinations are adjusted to various gradations of acquirement and capacity. It is well, however, that three or four should by the elevation of their standards stimulate exceptional attainments, should improve intermediate education by leaving the whole circuit of school work to schools, and should discharge in the largest and most honorable sense the genuine office of a university.

Childish.

The following telegram from Hartford

appeared in the Herald yesterday: HARTTOND, Conn., Jan 21.-The indecisive result in the Haypen trial, wherein a single burer succeeded in decut Bar Association at its annual meeting here to tay The Committee on Judicial Administration was instruct ed to moure into the advisability of changing the State

Why change the law on account of the verdict being "indecisive?" In effect the verdict was just about equivalent to the Scotch verdict of "Not proven"-often the most just and appropriate verdict that

could be rendered. Which way would the Bar Association of Connecticut have had the jury agree-toacquit or to convict? Certainly the evidence against Mr. HAYDEN was very strong. We believe a majority of those who read it came to the conclusion that he was guilty. though at the same time they considered there was a doubt, of which he ought to have the legal benefit. Yet it is apparent enough from the charge of the Chief Justice that he agreed in opinion with the one juror who stuck for a conviction.

To change the long existing law on account of this disagreement, would be a very childish act. It must be borne in mind that if a majority can acquit a majority may convict also; and a man may be hanged when five men out of twelve, after hearing all the evidence, pronounce him innocent. Let well enough alone.

The first blast in the Panama Canal has been discharged by Mile, FERNANDA, the daughter of M. DE LESSUPS, on the Cerra Culebra, the highest point of the proposed cut. All the participants in this inaugural feat seem to been highly delighted, and to have regarded its success as a brilliant omen. The lombians but biasts to Panama will be reacted. until DE LESSEPS has first raised the wind on his stock, and heard from the American people.

The nine citizens of the town of Ovid, in this State, who have petitioned Congress for \$50,000 and 50,000 acres in Texas must not be discouraged if there is delay in the granting of their request. The great scheme of the nine Ovidians is to raise coffee, tea, and raisins. It may be said that these things have already been heard of; but the leader of the great scheme one Covent, tells Congress "there is a secret about coffee mising known only to myself and family." He believes that, on the most moderate calculation, the Government would sove \$100,000 alone, so that his scheme is not to be regarded as a subsidy but as an economy. All this may sound absurd, but, after all, these petty land hunters and money hunters of Ovid are only asking on a small scale what corporate land grabbors ask and get, not in thousands. but in millions and hundreds of millions.

The Yokohama report that Japan proposes to fix a higher rate of duties upon American than upon English imports cannot be believed. Such a discrimination would be a violation of treaty as well as a gross felly. may safely assume that the purposes of Japan are wrongly reported.

Capt. Williams holds that the grumbling about the condition of the streets is unreasonable, and that he could do better if he were empowered to discharge lazy or feeble old men and put other men in their places. Let him be given all proper power, by all means. Then, if the streets remain fit y, the public will know

the extent of its consumption is the surest | make the maximum regulation in physics | Tolerant Episcopalians, who have been fond of boasting that their Church was broad anough to include the Tynos and the Ewens, to tolerate the widest divergences in non-essentials, loo upon these proceedings with disfavor, and are at a loss to reconcile them with the recent participation of half a dozen bishops in a service of a pronounced Ritualistic pattern.

We learn from our esteemed contempo rary, the Times, that on Wednesday evening the members of the Unitarian Caurch of the Messiah gave a reception to their new pastor. the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, intely from Chicago of the most elequent and sincere of men -and that among the speakers on this intersting occasion was the Rev. Dr. Bevan of the Brick Church, who, "speaking of the pleasure it gave him to participate in the reception, counselled unity of spirit among Christians of ail denominations." This was wise advice, most certainly, and we observe with great intarest the fact that it was a fored on such an the name of Gen. Casa to overthrow him after occasion by an eminent Presbyterian divine.

In the afternoon of Scot. 3, 1878, on a wooded hill not far from the highway, in the ballot Cass received 83 votes and Van Buren parish of Rockland, in the county of New Haven. State of Connecticut, a murder of peculiar strocky was committed upon the person of MARY STANNARD, a girl of 25 years, who resided with her father, a poor citizen of that parish. Her throat had been cut, and ninety grains of arsenic were found in her body. The Rev. Hunnuar H. Hayden, a young Methodist preacher who dwelt in the parish, was indicted for the murder. After a trial of three months and a half in the court house at New Haven, a But Pois basely turned his back on Wright and jury has, practically, acquitted Hayden. True on the first ballet, the jury stood 8 for acquittal and 4 for murder in the first degree, but Marcy a member of his Cabinet instead of Azafinally they stood 11 to 1. In many respects the trini bas few parallels in American jurispru-

Let us assume that Mr. HANDEN is not guilty. But the main fact stands just the same. A foul and cruel murder was committed, in broad daylight, upon a harmless girl in the outskirts of a small village, lying about half way between the Congregational Theological Seminary at New Haven and the Methodist Theodogical Sem inary at Middletown, and within sound, when the sky is calm, of the bells which call the students of those famous divinity schools to moraing and evening prayers.

Somebody commuted this crime. The eleven jurors say it was not Mr. Harmun, and the pubthat opinion. But it cannot be that the community where this deed was perpetrated are indifferent to the glastiy offence against civil society, even though the victim was born in poor circumstances and was obliged to pick up a scanty living by hard work. We submit, jurors who beard all the testimony and of the MARY STANNARD in holy things, and of the prosple of the pious and learned countr of New Haven, to do their utmost to find out who her murderer was.

Washington's Birthday. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! How can up and enterrate the birthday of George Washington woose heart and one mind, and throttle the eight "To form". Let us have a day of general Jesuvity and go Let our citizen solders barnels with tall ranks as in days of yore. Talers the least we can do to be

trown in the world: R.
To ten Epitos of the Ses -4: There just read with Joy your stirring editorial on the subject of a fitting cele-bration of Washington's Birthday. I would suggest we rechristen the day "Washington Day." That would be shorter and more inspiring. Anyway, let it be existented

JAMES PHEEMAN CLASE, D. D.

Setting aside all sentime had bone, lerations rawn in or one last that of they Westime in the 180 or Lineau ever reer of a us home. I am assessed to a 88 8 proceedent data; room to our institutions. To low military chief to then ander the pretence of representation it horestary to seemile extraor mary power to save to We have been preserved from such dan past by the voluntary retirement or our great Frendents into private life a termie or two terms of service.

PRESIDENT SEELING OF AMBURET COLLEGE violate the requirement which the important condita-tion of the country has established, but because it would built to weaken among the people that select of selfdependence whose strength gives the only security to a

FRESIDENT CHARBORNE OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE. Vole just east for Robinson and Kelly After the procedures so many years in favor or two terms, there are rainly should be some good reason given full delegations at the National Convention at There is nothing in the condition of our affairs that calls

Ready to Help Flect Grant. From the Expuser Post

Mr. Kelly and his men talk of unity and deplore division, but they desire burning only on their own terms, and they are ready to protect the end of the

one material and transportation of the manusfactured product successfully weathering
the storm. Though the production or pig
the storm. Though the production or pig
the storm as so largely decreased, it was difficult to dispose of it at almost any price.

But while the iron industry is the first to
feel the effects of business stagration, and
suffers most by reason of it, reasort omesuffers most into left in both of the streets remain filt v. the public will know
whom to hold responsible.

Is there a concerted attempt on foot to
make the problem are inserted to
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DOUBLE DELEGATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

As it is now about certain that there will be two delegations from this State to the next Demogratic National Convention, it may be well to recall previous events of a like character, and see how they were determined.

A large majority of Democrats of the type of Gen. Jackson, Thomas H. Benton, and Silas Wright urged the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1844, on the ground that he was benten on false and unsubstantial issues in the famous Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign of 1849. The ardent advocates of this policy in New York were known as Barnburners, whereof Mr. Wright was the chief, while its active opponents were called Hunkers, whose leader was Gov. Marcy.

Mr. Van Buren had a clear majority in the

nominating Convention of 1844. But an intriguing minority used the two-thirds rule and a violent struggle. The blame was laid at the door of Cass, who took away from Van Buren the delegates of the Northwest. On the first The rest were scattered among several candidates. On the eighth ballot Cass received 114 and Van Buren 104. On the next ballot James K. Polk was nominated

This ultimately proved to be a victory for the Hunkers. At the election of 1844 Mr. Wright rejustantly resigned his seat in the Senate and accepted the nomination for Governor. By main strength he pulled Polk through in New York, and thus secured his election over Henry Clay. the Barnburners, and extended the hand of felowship to Marcy and the Hunkers, making rish C. Flagg or Benjamin F. Butler (not of Lowell) whom Gov. Wright had recommended This ingratitude first the Barnburners with indignation. Wright ran for Governor again in 1816, and was stabbed between the ribs by

The Barnburners were not the kind of men to coept these renewed insults with forbearance. They vowed vengeance on their foes, and especially on Marcy and Cass, who had folded their arms and smiled while their followers in New York assassinated the Cate of the party in the Gupernatorial contest. The breach between the two factions was widened by the refusal of he State Convention of 1847, wherein the Hunkers had a majority, to renominate Mr. Flaggr for Comptroller. The Barnburners now truck their first blow at the polis. In Novemberthey beat the waoie Democratic State ticket-Hunker nominee for Comptroller by about 40,000, thus electing Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for that office.

The next spring both the Hunkers and the Barnburners sent a full set of delegates to the National Nominating Convention, held at Baltimore; for the campaign of 1848. The brilliant Barnburners set the Monumental City ablaze with their wrath, and trightened the delegates from the back States almost out of their senses. At its wit's end the Convention finally decided to admit both sets of delegates, with half a vote to each man. The haughty Barnburners hurled the proposition back in the teeth of the Convention, or, in the language of John Van Buren, they refused to take seats in the Convention with Hunkers in their laps. Thereupon the Hunkers thought it was due to their dignity to get angry too; and the result was that the Domorrary of New York were not represented in the Convention. The point in this case worthy of special notice

is, that the National Convention of 1848 voted to admit both sets of delegates from New York. Ristory has informed us how the celebrated quarrel of 1848 ended. The Baltimore Conven tion nominated Gen. Cass. The Barnburners toined in the Buffalo Convention, which nominated Mr. Van Buren as the Wilmot Proviso. Free Soil candidate. The Democratic party of New York was torn asunder, and Gen. Taylor obtained the 35 electoral votes of the State by more than 100,000 majority. Taylor owed his lection to these 36 votes. It is a striking fact that Tarior's majority over Cass in the whole Electoral Colleges was 36, which was exactly the vote of New York.

The Barburners and Hunkers patched up their quarrels sufficiently to unite upon Frank Pierce in 1852. Thereafter their respective names gradually changed to Softs and Hards They divided again in 1853, throwing away the State offices. In 1851 the Softs ran Horatio Seymour for Governor, and the Hards ran insone C. Bronson, recently Chief Justice. The latter got a little more than one-fifth as many votes us Seymour, who was thereby defeated. By the by, this is the relative position of the

Both the Softs and the Hards appeared with Cincinnati in 1856. The former was headed by Horatio Seymour, recently Governor; the latfor such a clinure. The American people hereins Press dent the thest man they can flid, but they are the more and the the screen. The time has not come for from the rail for a "strong man" in any other source than the strong to disthet it ding of the people. We need notice that the indigent the people. We need notice that the indigent the people. We need notice that the indigent the property of ter by Samuel Beardsley, formerly Chief Jus-

George Washington's Beelfuntion.

Everybeely is familiar with the fact that Washington declined a reduction toward the close of his second administration, and the presents of his famous farewell address which may upon this point have been will by quied was united to send the granular depth service that a subject of the send of th

to its predictions. White every department of six is saidly treated that the process we have a restricted and the process of the same process of the same process of the same process of the same process of the process

DANGER IN THE SCHOOLS.

Report on the Jersey City School Buildings-

A Teacher's Complaint. L. H. Broome, an architect employed by the authorities of Jersey City to make an inspection of the public school buildings there, has made his report. He finds the school buildings generally to be in a bad condition.

The report gives the following facts: No. 1, in York street, is badly lighted and ventilated, and the means of exit are insufficient.

No. 2, in Erie street, has only two stairways leading to the upper stories. The rear stairway is built outside the building, and the sur-rounding houses being of wood, is likely to be destroyed in a brief time in case of fire. No. 9, in Tennele avenue, is small, dilapti-tated, hadly lighted and ventilated, and entirely inadequate.

inadequate.

No. 10, at Pierce and Paterson avenues, is also
in a very taul condition. It is without drainage in a very tail condition. It is without drainage and has no accommodations. No. 13, in Logan street, is badly heated and No. 13, in Logan street, is badly heated and has very few accommodations.

No. 16, at Harrison and Monticello avenues, is in very bad condition, badly neated and ventilated, and the stars are nearly worn out.

The other buildings, eleven in number, are in fair condition, but only two of them, Nos. 4 and 5 are classed as thoroughly good.

Mary F. Hondrickson, principal of Public School No. 9 vesterday complained to the Board of Public Works that the school building is in so diapidized a condition as to be absolutely unsafe. She added that the building was condemned by the authorities of old Hudson City, in which it is located, more than ten years ago. The case will be investigated.

THE CZAR'S PLIGHT.

Rumian Loyalty Cooled-Spiritual Weapons

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2 .- The Czar's Government, in its desperate task to crush, out the revolutionists, has well nigh exhausted all the available means at its disposal. The police force has been immensely increased, the gendarmes multiplied, an army of dvorniks (porters) and uriadniks (village policemen) organized; the new and stringent regulations as to passports, and the sale or possession of arms, gunpowder, or explosive materials, have been enforced; the civil laws suspended and martial law proclaimed; shooting, hanging, and wholesale transportation have been freely resorted to; and, after all, what is the result?

Recently, in the holy city of Moscow, the very heart of all the Russias, the shrine of orthodoxy and cradle of autocracy, a sacrilegious attempt was made to blow up the Czar. What more dreadful or during thing can be imagined? Yet that was not all. On the very next day after this unsuccessful attempt the revolutionists is sued a proclamation of an unprecedented character. They boldly admitted their awful attempt, and regretted its fallure; at the same time they assured the public that the next time they hoped to be more fortunate. They closed with

hoted to be more fortunate. They closed with these words: "All we want at present is the favor and cooperation of the Russian nublic." Things so audicious and dreadini were never before known in Eussia.

And the Government? Scared out of its wits, it seemed to forget its prerogatives. In limitation of the Nimitsts, it also apresis to the people for sympathy and cooperation. Many of the Russian journals now comment upon the criminal apathy and iovertin of the people at large in view of the mistorunes of their Government. This apathy, this inertia is a fatal verdict on the Car's Government.

Car Alexander II, reminds me of one of our superstitious old Russians afflicted with cancer; at the outbreak of the malady he tries to cure himself with domestic medicine; later, the skill of amous surgeons is resorted to and finally the quacks are called in as a last resort, but in apite of all doctors, regular and irregular, the patient dies.

So, at the breaking out of the revolution, Alexander relied on the civil courts; then he tried martial law, and both failing, he now applies to the clergy. The priests and hishops throughout the empire have been instructed to curse and anothematize the revolutionists. In our Isaak Cathedral, in this city, a company of renowned preachers are administering every Sunday spiritual antidotes for the Nihillst potsou. The results of this treatment will be awaited with interest.

The First Blast on the Isthmus Canal.

PANAMA, Jan. 13.-M. and Mms. de Lesseps express themselves as being pleased with their reception here. On the 15th inst, there will be a ball in their

On the morning train, on the 10th inst., a considerable party went with M. de Lesseps to see the discharge of party want with M. de Lesseps to see the discharge of the first blast on the Cerra Culibra, for the great cut through the highest point of the isthmus. M. de Lesseps was actourpatined by several of the regimers at work on the isthmus, and assa by its daughter. Tyears old, Mile. Fernanda de Lesseps who was to apoly the electric spark while was indischarge the arts blastig the operations of consilionistication. The mine had been laid in a very hard and compact fortradictor dessail at a few feet below the summit, and was charged with three killerramines of newer interlying successful, and an immeense there so that rock was displaced.

Further Information About White Cats.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Only those cats subjected to the process of sousing or washable to obtain. Possibly some may have been made to able to solain. Personstantly pulled by children, or by lying boxed over the ears by any impathing kitchen mants, and litted on the toe or the boot or the young man

mails, and litted on the toe of the book of the ramily.

It our home there are now three white cats (household rets, not midmath providers, and any one of them can hear the resulte fread of the most cauthous mome. During the past two years six white inferrite specimens of the cat tribe have been presented to treams who sometimem, and only one of these has shown any six of dearness; in this case the mainly did not appear until after it left its early home. Undoubtedly the request cold water baths it was afterward suggested to accounts for its misserion.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: White ents are born deat, and so continue until they are a year old. After that age they begin to hear, and continue to gain on the hearing business up to four years of age, when they heat all other cats dead out of sight, their hearing is a newle. This asks a year, when they begin to lose their arition their ears again and go deal entire is a month.

This continues for a year, after which time their fourther is acait resolved.

This continues to a year, after which time their horized is acait resolved.

This continues reak of nature is known to but few, and I learned it turb by seculent. Thus seven white cats and must black cats, and I am a lover of cats.

Vantas.

To ran Eurron or Ton Syn-Sir Darwin, in his "Origin of Species," says that while only with time eyes are more or less delective in hearing, and that all white cats with one blue and one brown or black eye are deaf. I know of one such cut that is deaf. There is a fine white and yellow setter dog in East. New York that has one and one plant ever that is leaf. I think Parwill says the architecture is caused by freegoar prosects on the architecture flatters is caused by freegoar prosects on the architecture flatter from the latter for the ever. Byputh a flatter for the latter free observable for the latter free observable for the latter free observable for each of either the or all the flatter for the latter free observable for the latter free latter from the south interest latter from the south interest latter for the latter for t

To THE MOITON OF THE SUS-SIT - Hidraule 18 a powerful weapon if judiciously used, and the assertion that white cats are almost uniformly deaf may seem radiculous and mit worthy of explaination, set the fact remains the same. I have studied over this mysters for years, and now am an obtained sugartic knew about it before it so, thence it is a secretary that the case and it will be a secretary to any and all that white cats, senerally, are detailed. not worthy of explanation, set the fact remains the

To the Epitos of The Sun-Sic; I have been deligently scarching for a white cat, but when success is apparently attained out not some previously unnoticed thack gray brown, a veil we have a though there there is such an author is a work cut. The manuscript to be found who has seen a man who lowers white cat.

To run Envision of The Six — Six I have had considerable to do with a minute for several and to see a first to do with animals for several versa. And I never had

to do with animals for several years, and I never knew to do with administration of a white cat with impaired hearing. I have now a cat of that either, or rather, absence of color, whose hearing is quite as acute as that of any cat I ever how w. U.W. J.

Roscoe, New York's admired and period flower, Awoke one might from a big dream of power, And saw brude his bed a well drowed chap,

Who had a paper spread upon his inp. Whereon he left the marks of Faber's lead, And every now and then he scratched his head. John Relly's bolt had made our Boscos bold, And if he trainfied, it was hit with cold. Then said be to the person at his side

An Empire, with our Grant as Emperor." And is none one !" asked Ruscon. " Nav. not so." The drawsy statesman muttered, "Here a got Do those Grant beomers mean to count me out? Think they that I will leave New York in doubt! Or do they famey that I hate the crown? Write me, air scribe, among the nion who want A third term's glory for our glorious Grant.

The writer bowed and vanished. The next uight He came again with a great watening light, And showed upon a glided scroll the names. Or those who favor Grant's Imperial aims. Who in the Empire's era will be blest

And lot our Roscos's name led all the rest! That Dreadful Night. Bartley Campbell's new story. "That Breadful Night," written expressly for the New York Washly, will be ready

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUN. An Open Letter to the Hon. John Kelly,

SIR: You have lately caused to be publish.

ed in this city an allegation that the statement of THE SUN'S circulation during one week printed in this journal on Dec. 28, 1879, is false

That statement was as follows: 110.747 Weekly ... 111.087 Thursday ... 112.429 Friday ... 111.414 Saturday ...

spond to your challenge as follows:

Total for the week 852 447 As the business manager of THE SUN. I ros

I will deposit the sum of (\$5,000) five thousand dollars in the keeping of Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank, and you, Mr. John Kelly, shall do the same. Thesa deposits shall await the decision of a committee to be composed of Sinclair Tousey, Esq., President of the American News Company, the Hog, John Kelly, Comptroller of the City of New York, and David M. Stone, Esq., editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. If this com-mittee, after a full, minute, and thorough examination-for which purpose they shall have access to our books, papers, press room, and mailing room-do not find that the circulation of THE SUN for the week in question was correctly stated in the above figures, then I authorize Mr. Palmer to pay my \$5,000 to the trustees or managers of the Roman Catholi Orphan Asylum of New York and to pay you \$5,000 back to you. If, on the contrary, the find that the circulation of THE SUN was correctly stated, then your deposit shall be paid over by Mr. Palmer to the same charity, and

OFFICE OF THE BUN, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1880.

SUNBEAMS.

-Petitions are being signed in Belgium for the revival of gaming tables at Spa, which is anxious to recover its prosperity

-Last month the Premier, ex-Premier and Primate of England became respectively 75 70 and 68, tife two latter on the same day. Chief Justice Cock burn sise attained his 75th birthda;

-John Tompkins, reduced from wealth to poverty, at Newport, R. I., sat down in a chair with the intention of staying there multi be stayed to death. He had been without food seven days when discovery

-It is now definitely arranged that the marriage of the Bishop of Manchester, England, to Min Duncan of Bath, to whom he has been engaged for twenty-five years, shall take place immediately

-Before a fight between two factions of St. Louis schoolboys began, the combatants were a searched by a joint committee to see that nebody ca a weapon; but one boy effectually secreted a pistol, and shot an opponent with it. -Although glycerine was discovered by

Scheele in 1779, it is only within the last few years that it has been unnufactured compercially. Its value is came known simultaneously with easy and cheap man facture. France is now preminent in its production. -So many of the impecunious availed themselves of the liberality of the Casino at Monaco in

paying their passage home when "cleaned out," that in future no one will be thus accommodated who has omfore trying his luck. -Boucicault has written a new Irish play called "Fag.a-Bealine," that being his way of spelling the old war cry, 'Faugh-a-Ballagh," or "Clear the way.

He says the piece resembles. "The Collect Baws" in the tone of its sentiment, and. "The Shanghrann" in action It will be acted first in London next spring. -Leopold I, of Belgium had an effective way of meeting discontent. He intimated on more than occasion that kinging it was a matter of very sma quite ready to go at any time, if the people, through their

representatives, expressed the wish that he should do so -For the first time in English history a police agent has been attached to the personnel of the his family at Windsor Castle. The palaces, within an without have always been guarded by police, the mili tary being chiefly for ornament. The new agent will always travel with the Queen.

-The second Commission of Cardinals, to nem was referred Lady Mary Hamilton's demand for the annulling of her marriage with the Crown Prince of Mongen, on the ground of moral coercion by her mot and by Nanoleon III has declared the mar-

right to take charge of him is, however, affirmed. -"Argus," in Land and Water, says The Laurente is scarcely likely to gain fresh laure is from his play. 'The Falcon,' received with kindly toleration at the St. James's Theatre lately. It is strange that the man who has in several of his works, and notably it "Genevieve," shown so strong a grasp of a dramatic situa tion, should have falled completely when his works have

... The fund organized for the purpose of erecting a monument in France to the memory of the late Prince Imperial is now closed, the contributors having amounted to 200,000 france-a sum that is deensufficient. Baron Haussman has obtained the conser-the Committee, of which he is President, to the erec of a memorial chapel on some suitable site between the

Are de Triomphe and the Invalides. The chapel will in -A showman from the United States purchased a circus that was on a tour in Mexico an substituted the Stars and Stripes for the Mexican for that had been flying from the tent pole. This was in Ch-huahua, where the hatred of this country is michie. A mob-undertook to haul down the new flag, but the man ager and his performers drave them off. That sight a regiment of local soldiery demolished the whole show, and the company were compelled to dy for their lives.

-Dromore Castle, the lately completed residence of the Earl of Lamerick, has been under con struction since 1905, and is a perfect reproduction of stronghold of the fourteenth century. The interior of responds in the minutest detail with the outward is sign, and the furniture is consistent with the style of ! tourteenth century, so far as the exigencies of the press age will admit. It is two miles from Spannon, in combi-timerick. Lord Limerick is descended from Speak-Pery of the Irish House of Commons.

-Capt. Daily ordered his company to kick up all the dust they could at Yellow Tavers, Va., while out skirmishing one day in 1864, while he dashed into the camp of a Confederate regiment and demanded in surrender. The andacity of the plan nearly memorial success, for the Cantain's demand was followed by surrender of the colors; but this Happenst, the commander, came upon the granted in time to send how by with a bullet wound through his body. This is the star that Daily tells in his application to Congress for a pro-sion, and Hang-soft corresponding it.

... There are fifty-six Justices of the Peace in New Haven, owing to the fact that new ones are made at every election and old ones contains in office. For trials held before them are farcism, accepting Bartford Post, which says "Nearly every young ber of the har has his favorite lustice, below w brings all his enits, and it is expected that the dust will render decisions towards to destroy the and being parton. In some cases there is a major in more same of the control of the co whereby two lawyers, which are look distance of the Peace, interchance their favors for their mathle benefit. The poor colouts have thus to depend upon spice also to be higher courts in order to wet any interprets.

- Gordon Pasha says that King John of Abysins is a sort, ill be sing man or and at years of size, or fanatical separation import hating and hereby all white once twin contact with binn. Abysine is ser-rounted on all sides by operated traces and rates to the castward there is king. Mennick or Sina, colorly opposing King John, our around to show every bother to the worth is Rassolat in sides of only rebelling. in other quirters six or more labor colors and a cutting with Lindwoll of any the Kin-Line was simply the mocontent price with a row the second win or home laborators would want to be done would want to be a color to be price with a first second with the laborator of Albara was able to be true demonstration and the laborator three laborators than the laborator three laborators than the laborators than the laborators and the laborators than the laborators and the laborators are processed in the laborators are processed

-An interesting said of autographs recently took place at the object, and says that in Hobert London. A franslation of Burke Course Summer (Beautican' with the currous linguists across to the gre Sancheer on the fits leaf or front, so given at the O'Connell's signature at the finish of a letter to be some attention charge of the manner through more smits" should to a more assume flux of the extraction to the execution that they much tentum to the Point gether and observing that the same to execute were ernal shong, and ship banurs my write a boods on attend its ginness. He marries a suregraph for het so officens. Kasser William's gracied you too name of the guineas, fancte's being wound at 604

Was very under the source with Nats June. One might abe told him, in her tenderest tolls.

"It is not good for man to be given. Baid Fred, "Just so, you during hitle etf."

Eve ones thought of that some thing myself " $\,$ Then wall the loss, while Field was all all the The most section and text

Bartley Campbell's Great Story
Will be commenced next Montay in No. 18 of the Next
Pock Weekly. It is entitled - that Dread it Sight - 4.4